1:Vaillant A-5 (1928-1936)1941 NU7 Aztec NU7

fate, to see if the day of birth was lucky or unlucky. Four days later the child's family held a feast both to celebrate the birth and to name the child. If the day of birth proved to be unlucky, custom sanctioned a religious fiction whereby the naming ceremony was postponed to a more favorable period. At the feast the guests sprinkled food and pulque over the sacred fire, which had been kindled at the accouchement as an offering to the Fire God, the Old God, whose cult originated in the time of the Middle Cultures. The child, if a boy, was shown toy weapons and tools which the parents placed in his hands, guiding them in the motions of use. If the child were a girl the parents made her pretend to weave and spin with toy instruments. A name, that badge of identity so important to man, was given to the child at this time. A boy was often named for the date of his birth, One Reed, Two Flower, Seven Deer, or for an animal, like "Nezahualcoyotl" (Hungry Coyote), or for an ancestor, like "Montezuma the Younger," or for some event at the time of birth. Often the day name was given with an alternative animal title. Girls' names frequently were compounded with the word for flower, *xochitl*.

Education began after weaning in the third year. Its purpose was to induct the child into the techniques and obligations of adult life as promptly as possible. A world in which handwork is universal offers a child a chance to participate in adult activities far earlier than in our heavily mechanized culture. Fathers supervised the training of sons, and mothers instructed their daughters. Up to six years of age the children listened to frequently repeated homilies and advice, learned the uses of the household implements and performed minor household chores.[8]